series of a more complete collegiate establishment. His with the above body of clergy a certain number of theological students, some of whom he hopes will be aided in fold, unless he has received at Episcopal hands his sacred their education by a sum hitherto allowed to the Diocese by the Society for the Advancement of the Christian Faith. For any increase he will look to the colony itself "The clergy," added the Bishop, "including myself, will be engaged in their performance of ministerial labours such other works as the Warden, in his capacity of Bishthey will afterwards have to discharge, in the visitation of the sick, and other pastoral offices.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

St. James's*.. { Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A. Rector. } 11 o'c. 3½ o'c. St. Paul's Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B. A., Incum 11 " 4 Rev. R. Mitchele, A. B., Incumbent. 11 " 61 St. George's . . Rev. Stephen Lett, L.L.D., Incumbent 11 " 7 Holy Trinity†... { Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., Incum. } 11 " 63

* The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of St James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congregation of St. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity. † In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated. The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday in every month at St. James's and St. Paul's; third Sunday, Trinity Church, King Street; and last Sunday, St. George's Church; in the ast Church the Holy Communion is also administered at eight A. M., on the last Sunday of each month.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, JANUARY 24, 1850.

formity with Article XIX. of the constitu- building committee would admit. The usual, and it tion of the Church Society of the Diocese of may be said, perfect plan of a Cathedral, as well in Toronto, has appointed Quinquagesima Sun- Norman as in later times, was as follows :- It consisted day, the 10th day of February next, for the of a nave, choir and transept, all with side aisles; third of the four Sermons to be preached a lady chapel, of less elevation than the choir, and annually in the several Churches, Chapels, joined to it at the east end. A square tower appeared and Stations, in this Diocese, in aid of the on each side of the west end of the nave, giving great funds of the Society; and will recommend to the Society that the proceeds of the col-

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal has just sent round to the Clergy of his Diocese, the Circular of which a copy is here subjoined:

Quebec, Jan. 8, 1850.

Rev. and Dear Sir, -I have to request the favour of you to preach the usual Sermon, desire to see cultivated in the Province)—to study. ral objects of the Church Society, on Quin-Latin cross (the western arm the longest), and conquagesima Sunday next, and at any Stations sists of nave, choir, transepts, octagonal-shaped chanfirst following occasion of your doing so.

I am, dear Sir, your faithful Servant,

G. J. MONTREAL.

BISHOP'S STUDENT'S FUND.

this Diocese, that the proceeds of the collection in aid aisles and clere-story. The arrangements of the of its funds, to be made on the 10th of February interior are likewise beyond all praise. next, shall be appropriated to the fund for assisting The pulpit is placed at the angle of the nave and

We cannot better explain the object of the Bishop's church.

Student's Fund, than by repeating a portion of his Lordship's Circular, which appeared in this journal, in December, 1848 :--

"In order to fix the Annual charge upon this Fund to a stated sum, the Bishop of the Diocese has decided did not originate in any specific arrangement, though be permanently sustained from its proceeds, viz: Two at £40 currency per annum each, and two at £30 currency per annum each, in addition to the Scholarships so generously maintained by the Society for Propagation of the Gospel. This, after the discharge of the present claims, would hereafter limit the charge so that probably a general collection every alternate period. year would suffice to meet the amount of that demand.

To exclude all chance of the charge of partiality in the application of this aid, and to ensure the encouragement of a better educated class of Students, all the Scholarships founded, as well by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, as by the local Church Society, are henceforward as they become vacant, to be thrown open to a public competition. An examination for this purpose is appointed to be held annually, and will be conducted by the Chaplains of the Lord Bishop."

COUNTY OF YORK ASSIZES. We had intended to lay before our readers the presentment of the Grand Jury at the York Assizes, but a want of space prevents us from doing so.

The Jurors reprobate in terms strong, but not overly strong, the disgraceful state of the County gaol, so far as deficiency of accommodation is concerned. They remark that for the want of proper classification arising from this cause, "the unthinking boy, and the young girl as yet unhackneyed in the ways of vice," "are associated with the old, the profligate, and the or see. abandoned offender." Such a state of things is a foul stigma upon a Christian community-more especially as it has for weary years been brought prominently before the notice of the officials, whose duty it is to provide a remedy. Let us hope that the sickening thrice-told tale may never again require to be repeated.

With gratification we notice that the presenters dwell emphatically upon the necessity of the use of "unremitted efforts to obtain for the youth of the Province, the advantage of a SOUND MORAL AND RELI-GIOUS EDUCATION, in connection with the ordinary course of scholastic teaching. If the infidelizers of the University of King's College be not utterly lost to all feeling, their cheeks cannot fail to crimson under the rebuke thus read to them, by parties who have had brought prominently before their notice the sad effects of divorcing learning from the sin-quelling Gospel of

BLOWING HOT AND COLD.

The Protestant Churchman publishes a "sermon preached before the Directors of the Protestant Episthe cross had been adopted in France, and was soon prosperity of the Association, and addressed to the copal Society for the promotion of Evangelical Know- afterwards introduced into the British Isles. ledge," which contains the following passage in reference to "the moderation" of the Church,

grant of £500 together with a school yet in its infancy glories of our Sion, and which, the oftener it is read, not in the total and the same of the s Lordship stated that he has had placed at his disposal a sum towards the endowment, including the salaries of the sub-warden, and of four fellows, two of whom are to be in priest's, and two in deacon's orders. The Bishop, who is to be the Warden, will at once devote a considerable part of his library to the College Ha prince to see the prince of the considerable part of his library to the College Ha prince to see the prince of the considerable part of his library to the College Ha prince of the considerable part of his library to the College Ha prince of the considerable part of his library to the College Ha prince of the considerable part of his library to the College Ha prince of the considerable part of his library to the College Ha prince of the considerable part of his library to the College Ha prince of the considerable part of his library to the College Ha prince of the considerable part of the considerable part of the college had been deaded as the considerable part of the college had been deaded as the considerable part of the college had been deaded as the college of the considerable part of the college had been deaded as the college of the college

not only in the chief town, which is in some degree provided for, but also in the adjacent districts, which are holy men maintained the libertine and infidel proposition. Urtually he asserts, that these great and be disposed to apply for a sight of it, at Mr. Wylhe in Church-street (brother-in-law to the architect). holy men maintained the libertine and infidel proposition that a state of things, recognised not only by the voice of primitive antiquity, but by the infallible Word

we ought not to leave unnoticed, moreover, the foresight and skill with which, by the avoidance of a a Parochial Association. Their efforts were attended with a very fair measure of success. The sum subscribed amounted to £37 3s. 7d.; of this, £31 4s. 4d. has been barely, if at all, supplied with spiritual instruction; and in tion that a state of things, recognised not only by the We ought not to leave unnoticed, moreover, the op, shall deem best for the good of the people committed to his charge. The students will be qualifying themselves by study for their entrance into the ministry, and by association with their more discreet and learned brethren the ministry duties which astonished us, -but for a "Protestant" divine to make For securing the durability and comfort of an of Jesuitism could not invent a slander tending more experience and general ability. lirectly to throw odium and contempt, upon the Fathers of the reformed Angelican Church.

MR. HAY'S DESIGN FOR A CATHEDRAL.

Though the Committee for rebuilding St. James' Church have brought their labours to a close, and decided (so far as the edifice itself is concerned), we think wisely and well, in favour of Mr. Cumberland, we nevertheless feel that it is due to Mr. Hay, of Newfoundland, whose plans, owing to untoward delays, came too late for competition, to say a few words as to their excellence.

We are far from entertaining the slightest intention of placing this gentleman in invidious competition with Mr. Cumberland. British North America surely contains "ample room and verge enough" for many able architects, and the praise of one is by no means the dispraise of another

It is without any disparagement, therefore, either implied or intended, to Mr. Cumberland's building, that we say that we consider the design sent in by The Lord Bishop of Toronto, in con- Mr. Hay to be as nearly perfect as the terms of the the Fund for assisting Students in Divinity. tion of the cross. Every deviation from this arrange- denounced and anathematized. ment is to be considered a peculiarity-in many cases however, sanctioned by tradition.

Mr. Hay's design approaches nearly to perfection, and would therefore, if on no other account, be an interesting one for any lover of a pure style in Ecclesiastical architecture—(a taste for which we should so earnestly

where you do not officiate on that day, on the cel, and north and south porches, with spire, not at the The amount may be remitted either to T. of solidity and lightness from the intersection of the west end, but springing with an amazing combination B. Anderson, Esq., Montreal, or T. Trigge, arms of the cross, formed by the north and south had too much principle and moral courage to place himtranseps, nave, and choir. The staircase turrets are self in the predicament of either murdering or being The Lord Bishop, it will be seen, has intimated his arisen from the otherwise perfect regularity of the intention of recommending to the Church Society of design. The building is also provided with side-

north transept; the organ far away behind it and on his regret and shame, for having endeavoured to pro-Whilst referring to this subject, it may be proper the ground, at the north side of the choir, where the voke a breech of the laws both of God and man. to observe, that although the Society for the Propa- arrangement of the sedilia struck us as particularly gation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts have resolved to beautiful. We do not, however, see any position apply a portion of the surplus Clergy Reserve funds jotted down for the Episcopal throne, though we preto the support of a Theological College, in our Diocese, no portion of this sum has as yet been used for this important feature,—important, of course, from its denoting the cathedra or chair in the Bishop's

The district subjected to a Bishop's authority was originally called his parish, which in the primitive ages implied the same thing as his Diocese. The subdivision of such Diocese into parishes, as in later times, efforts have been rewarded with considerable success. attributed to St. Honorius, Archbishop of Canter-

It was for the most part, however, the progressive work of ages, and nearly completed, in Great Britain, St. Paul's Church are very favourably situated. En-

A few parishes were undoubtedly formed in the upon the Student's Fund to £140 currency per annum; boundaries, they were subdivided in the Anglo-Norman

After the division of the Great Bishoprics into several Dioceses, which was effected by Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the seventh century, the churches of the Bishops began to be distinguished by the name of cathedral, from the Episcopal chair in debt, which many of their fellow-churchmen in this authority was called the settle, or see.

Cader and Coer, the primitive words, were applied to weights, as Cader Idris, as well as to walled cities, as Caer Leon upon Usk, the seat of the Metropolitan by the voluntary services of ladies in the choir, who see of Great Britain, for ages, before St. Augustine, have obtained professional tuition in playing the Organ bury under the usurping domination of Rome-a usurpation long resisted by the then, as now, Prothe historian of Cornwall, says-

"Who knows not Michael's mount and chair (caer)—
The pilgrim's holy vaunt?"

as high settle, King's settle, and Bishop's settle,

Sadberg, or Sedberg, in Durham, an eminence or Durham, by old prescriptive right, could claim rank, What has already been accomplished through the Pawe believe, as a temporal peer, under the title of Earl of Sedbury.

and Wales are built in the form of a Latin cross. This form, however, is not of very ancient date.

The first Christian temples were oblong buildings; the space within was divided into a nave and aisles by two rows of columns in the larger, and formed one simple room in the smaller sorts. This was certainly the shape of the Saxon churches in the island, and most probably of the British before them, as the ruins of Perranzabuloe can testify, which were dug out of the sand by researches founded on traditionary preserved. The readers of the Church have reason to interesting fact, that in that very ancient diocese, the Rev. Dr. Beaven, whose observations were peculiarly

(people did not in those days offer to the Lord that produced a deep impression upon those who heard "Let us, then, look at this character of our Church, in which cost them nothing). The churches were erected them. the first place, in reference to the method in which it deals with the subject of Episcopal Ordination?

The Greek cross has four equal arms. It is stated

the more thoroughly to engrave upon their minds the conviction, that all attempts, based upon the language of the proceedings with a few this article), that "there are no churches of this form in Great Britain, nor perhaps in any part of Western Allan, Esq., to read the following:

As regards the design, our notice of which has led Popery itself never more bitterly libelled the ven- to these archœlogical remarks, we have only to repeat, erable reformers of our Church, than has been done that it is well worth the attention of any gentleman by the enunciator of the foregoing extraordinary de- interested in a correct style of architecture, who may claration. Virtually he asserts, that these great and be disposed to apply for a sight of it, at Mr. Wyllie's,

travened without sin. Had Peter Dens given utterance whole building is so planned, that not one particle of

void the Scriptures after such a fashion is indeed pas- edifice, this is of course an all-important considerasing strange. We repeat that the tortuous ingenuity tion, but too often overlooked even by architects of

We copy the following unique piece of intelligence from our contemporary the Brilish American:

"ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH .- The Provincial Govern ment has given five acres of land, on the banks of the River Thames, in the town of Woodstock, to the Roman Catholics of this neighbourhood, as a site for a Church, &c., &c. We understand that a subscription is now on foot for the purpose of providing funds and materials for the erection of the necessary buildings, A building committee has also been formed, consisting of two Protestants and three Roman Catholics, and it is expected that the work will be commenced

Surely the pliable "Protestants," who have thus made themselves parties to the erection of a Masshouse, cannot be members of the Anglican Catholic Church. If they be, their conduct is sinful and inconsistent in the highest degree, and calls for the most breadth and dignity to the west front, which contained marked reprobation. They are lending their aid to three portals, the larger one giving entrance to the perpetuate false doctrine, heresy and schism, and to lections to be made shall be appropriated to lections to be made shall be appropriated to lections was placed at the intersective and their children are destined to be

We fondly trust, however, that the parties in question belong to the vast disorganized host of Denomi-In accordance with this view of what constitutes a nationalism, in which event their fraternization with perfect edifice—a view sanctioned by high authorities, Popery is nothing strange. Rome, in these latter we are happy in being able to state to his credit, that days of spurious liberalism, finds her most ready tools in the ranks of expediency-adoring dissent.

COMMON SENSE versus FOLLY.

During the late municipal elections at Hamilton, a dispute took place between two legal gentlemen, Messrs. Duggan and Martin, which issued in blows being exchanged by the parties. Mr. Martin, who it would appear came off second best in the encounter, sought to salve his wounded "honour" by sending a challenge to his opponent. Mr. Duggan, however,

Mr. Duggan has earned the good opinion of every right principled member of the community, for the manner in which he has acted on this occasion; -and we trust that Mr. Martin, who we believe is an officer

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, TORONTO. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PAROCHIAL BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

The First Annual Meeting of this Parochial Association was holden on the second Wednesday of this month. The office-bearers of the Association-as the Incumbent can cordially testify-have zealously engaged in the good work, and it will be seen from future prospects afford encouraging promise of increased resources for the present year.

Anglo-Saxon era; but being too extended in their of them who have to contend with those domestic doing all that they wish to do for the Church. St. Paul's Church, too, is free from debt, so that the city have been required to make; and the necessity of in forming an estimate of Christian responsibility, Carlisle, was another of these appellations. Carew, which many of our more remote parishes have to make in order to secure the ministrations of the Church. It is reasonable, therefore, to entertain a confident Seat, settle, and saddle, have also the same meaning; be thankful to the Giver of all good—the Divine Head hope that the congregation of St. Paul's Church will of the Church-for the mercies which he has thus indulgently bestowed upon them, and will not make those rochial Association, which is still in its infancy, warrants the hope that much more will be effected, and With one exception, all the cathedrals of England that this important Institution—as its efficiency is more generally appreciated-will rapidly gain strength

from year to year. The intellectual attractions, as well as the religious tone, of the late Annual Meeting may be understood from the excellent speeches which are published below. unnecessary to explain, these remarks have not been Isle of Man, the churches, many of them, retain the pleasing and instructive. He pointed out in an im-A little before the Norman Conquest, the form of the cross had been adopted in France, and was soon prosperity of the Association, and addressed to the prosperity of the Association, and addressed to the prosperity of the Association and the prosperity of the Associ pressive manner the duty and privilege of lay co-opera-The old cathedrals were taken down, and rebuilt ragement which—there is good reason for believing members of it hopeful and cheering words of encourlevel of a cold rationalism, and mere money-calculating utilitarianism. He thought there was no peculiar virtue

"I take my, stand, Christian brethren, upon the good old Preface to the Ordinal—a document which is one of the Winkle (the claborate illustrator of English cathe-by Winkle (the claborate illustrator of English cathe-line). The Greek cross has four equal arms. It is stated by Winkle (the claborate illustrator of English cathe-line) was preceded by Winkle (the claborate illustrator of English cathe-line). The business of the Meeting was preceded by Winkle (the claborate illustrator of English cathe-line) after which the Incumbent of the Church who official in the Colonics urgently call upon us to make and was listened to with attention.

As the first year of the existence of St. Paul's Parochial of his library to the College. He proposes to associate with the above body of clergy a certain number of theological students, some of whom he hopes will be aided in their education by a sum history. what has been done, during the last twelve months, to-wards carrying out the objects for which it was organized. The first step was taken by the committee appointed to collect subscriptions, who set about their work almost immediately after the formation of the Society. In doing so, they kept studiously in view the third rule of the constitution, that the "payment of any sum, however small, qualifies for membership;" being of opinion, that the great object they ought to aim at was to induce, if possible, every parishioner to enrol his name as a member, that so it might become, not only in name, but in reality

of God, might in certain cases be disregarded and contravened without sin. Had Peter Dens given utterance to this monstrous doctrine, it would not have much better the could obtain any lodgment.

In this monstrous doctrine, it would not have much better a chitectural arrangements, the whole building is so planned, that not one particle of still due to the Society. Of the moneys received, one-fourth has been paid over to the Parent Society, as required by the constitution; and there is therefore now, at the disby the constitution; and there is therefore now, at the disposal of this Association, the sum of £23 8s. 3d. The Parochial Committee, whose province it is to recommend difice, this is of course an all-important consideraon, but too often overlooked even by architects of
xperience and general ability.

We respectfully congratulate the Lord Bishop of
tewfoundland, in his having secured the services of

Newfoundland, in his having secured the services of a gentleman possessed of such endowments.

We cannot, however, but think that the Island can scarcely by any means offer an adequate field for his abilities.

With such men as Mr. Hay in Canada—if the appreciation of the public should only be equal to a tithe of his merit—we might soon hope to reap the happiest results in the appearance of our ecclesiastical and other edifices.

The success which has thus far attended this Association affords unatter for great thankfulness to Him who has put it into our hearts to do what little we have done towards carrying out the holy purposes for which we have associated ourselves together, and should stimulate us to fresh exertions in helping on the good work; more especially when we consider how much there is in this parish which calls for the most liberal and well-combined exertions on our part, as a congregation. The revenue arising from the rents of the pews, together with the amount received from the offertory collections (after deducting what is required for charitable purposes), is sufficient, if promptly and regularly paid, to enable the Church-wardens to make the subject of the success which has thus far attended this Association affords unatter for great thankfulness to Him who has put it into our hearts to do what little we have done towards carrying out the holy purposes for which we have consider ourselves together, and should stimulate us to fresh exertions in helping on the good work; more especially when we consider how much there is in this parish which calls for the most liberal and well-combined exertions on our part, as a congregation. The revenue arising from the rents of the pews, together with the amount received from the offertory collections (after deducting what is required for charitable purposes), is sufficient, if promptly and regularly paid, to enable the Church-wardens to make the conditions of the pews of the conditions of the provide the conditions of the provide the conditions of the provi salary, and the ordinary current expenses of the Church; but it is not more than barely sufficient for these purposes. In the meantime, the building in which In the meantime, the building in which we are now assembled presents an appearance far from befitting the house of God. There are few of us whose very out-houses do not possess a more decent and respectable exterior

Now, the only method that suggests itself of remedying

the treasury of our Church, to which every Churchman, as the treasury of our charter, to which every "if he has much, should give plenteously;"—"if he has little, should do his diligence gladly to give of that little," remembering, "that so he gathereth to himself a good reward against the day of necessity." A more appropriate son than the present could scarcely be chosen for shewng our thankfulness to the "Giver of all good," for His mercies to us during the past year, by contributing out of the means with which He has blessed us towards His the means with which He has blessed us towards His service and glory. But a few days have elapsed since we met together in this place, to acknowledge the goodness and mercy of God in removing from us that grievous disease with which we had been so lately visited. In our Fatherland, our fellow-churchmen did not rest with the mere observance of the day, but they gave largely and liberally of their substance to some phositish. liberally of their substance to some charitable purposes, as a thank-offering to the Almighty. Surely we who have been so mercifully spared, that not one member of our congregation was carried off by a visitation which offerings and tithes, thou caused so much misery and suffering around us, could not an inferior Priesthood. do better than follow the example set us, and shew our thankfulness, not only by our words, but by our deeds. God grant that the next anniversary of our Association may exhibit the happy results which follow, from the united exertions of Churchmen deeply sensible of their great priexertions of Churchmen deeply sensible of their great privileges and equally great responsibility; and so being led to offer to the service of God a part of that worldly wealth which he has himself bestowed upon them; feeling thankful that a way is opened to them in which they may shew their sense of all they owe to Him, "from whom cometh

Moved by the Honourable Colonel Wells, seconded

every good and perfect gift."

GEORGE W. ALLAN, Secretary. by George Buckland, Esq, and
Resolved, 1. That the Report just read be adopted, and
that the publication of it in the Church paper be requested.
Mr. Buckland had listened to the reading of the Retranseps, nave, and choir. The staircase turrets are carried up on the outside with exquisite effect, harmoniously blending with the grand simplicity of the whole, which is in the severest manner of the "Early whole, which is in the predication of it in the Church paper be requested.

In that the publication of it in the Church paper be requested.

Mas. Buckland had listened to the reading of the Report was laid down by divine authority in the first systematic formation of the Church of God upon earth, in the law given through down by divine authority in the first systematic formation of the Church of God upon earth, in the law given through down by divine authority in the first systematic formation of the Church of God, and unless this giving were a rule and a law of the religion of that people or nation. This principle was laid down by divine authority in the first of the Crown, will in a lucid moment, publicly express part in these proceedings. Or was it to build up the power The revenues of the Association are very fair, and its sects and parties as he feared and believed to be the case society into a heterogeneous confusion of mutually opposing There was a great want of correct, unyielding religious principle, and the exercise of a true Catholic charity.— The present state of things was most unsatisfactory, nay, deeply distressing. What an anomaly do the moral feelings, condition and institutions of man present to the order dowed, for the most part, with an ample and bounteous share of God's temporal blessings, there are but few and government of God! Every fresh discovery in dowed, for the most part, with an ample and bounteous share of God's temporal blessings, there are but few of them who have to contend with those domestic trials and pecuniary difficulties which so frequently that are, to our feeble and limited minds, infinite, will be what it was in a former period? It was this, that Churchultimately traced to one general, all-embracing law, the unerring exponent of the Creator's will. Every addition to our stock of real knowledge tends to simplify our con-Congregation have never been called upon for those strenuous and continued exertions for the removal of dakt which many of their fellow-churchmen in this ing of patriotic feelings and great ideas, little else than paying a salary to an Organist, which is an item of and unrenewed nature. Nothing, he thought, could re-Church expenditure from which few Churches, possessing an Organ, are exempt, has been met and removed by the voluntary services of ladies in the choir, who have obtained professional tuition in playing the Organ have obtained professional tuition in playing the Organ for that very purpose. These are advantages which testant-Catholic Church of Eugland. Caer-lyell, or be well to contrast them with the anxious struggles those within. Its members should, above all things, be careful to cultivate the temper and spirit of the meek and merciful Redeemer, the head and pattern of all faithful believers. Keeping close to His example, they will go among their fellow creatures, not in a narrow, pha or dogmatical spirit, but by the persuasive power of a true christian sympathy strive to bring the erring and wandering into the fold of the good Shepherd. He thought that the Church's influence for the accomplishment of these desirable ends might be vastly strengthened by the zealous Sadberg, or Sedberg, in Durham, an eminence or seat, part of the original patrimony of the church, less than they are bound to do towards honouring the as far as possible, be enabled to devote themselves entirely to their high and sacred duties, instead of seeking the means of a bare subsistence, as too many in this country had to do, by undertaking scholastic engagements. The exigencies of the present time called loudly on the lay members of the Church to be zealous and liberal in her cause, which he regarded as the cause of true religion and true liberty, of individual happiness and national pros-perity. Venerable as she is from her antiquity, coming down to us in unbroken succession through the vista of eighteen hundred years, modified, it may be, in some degree, in her outward form, and influenced in her progress from the excellent speeches which are published below.

These are all of which it has been possible to obtain a one and the same, and now, as ever, adapted to the rereport. Remarks equally forcible and judicious were quirements of man's spiritual nature, and will continue so, made by other speakers, but from causes which it is speaker made some pertinent observations in reference to church architecture and decoration. He was friendly to reminiscenses, after ages of inhumation. It is an regret especially that this has been the case with the ing of God's temple. He thought there was now no sufficient ground for apprehension, at least in one branch of the Church Catholic, that any would be found so misin-

raising the mind above the grovelling cares of earth, and yielding it a foretaste of the perfect biss of heaven.

Moved by the Reverend James Beaven, D.D., seconded

by James Henderson, Esq., and Resolved 2. That our humble and most earnest gratitude is due to Almighty God for the measure of success which has attended this Parochial Branch of the Church Society during the past year.

Moved by Thomas Champion, Esq., seconded by Alex.

Resolved 3. That the encouraging prospect of a steady and comparatively rapid advancement in temporal pros-perity enjoyed by this part of the City of Toronto and the adjoining country, leads us to entertain a confident hope that Churchmen will do their duty, and that there will be a corresponding improvement in the resources of our Parochial Association.

MR. CHAMPION said that the Resolution he had to move There was no need of argument to prove that there was every prospect of a steady and comparatively rapid improvement in temporal prosperity by that part of the city of Toronto in which St. Paul's Church was situated and he trusted that the here expressed in the results. ated, and he trusted that the hope expressed in the reglu-tion, "That Churchmen will do their duty, and that there will be a corresponding improvement in the resources of the Parochial Association of St. Paul's Church," would be realized. When it is always taken for granted, because be realized. When it is always taken for granted, because known to be the fact, that, in the profession of law the emolument always bore some proportion to the wealth of the clients, and in medicine to that of the patients, it might surely be expected that a clergyman's income would bear a reasonable proportion to that of those to whom he ministers. But whilst the fact was admitted that there was a great interest in the proportion of this gire and its great improvement in the population of this city, and its public buildings and streets were beginning to assume all the characteristics of a wealthy and populous city, it is doubtcharacteristics of a wealthy and populous city, it is doubtful if the aggregate of wealth in proportion to the population is so great at this time as twelve years back. In 1837, with a population of 10,871, the annual rated value of the tenements in the city was £57,295, or £5 5s. 6d. to each individual; whilst in 1848 the population was 23,518, and the annual rated value of the tenements £103,425, or £4 8s. to each individual. This fact presented a very strong ground for appealing to those to whom God had committed riches, for a vigorous and hearty support of the Church Society, for if, with an increasing poor population, there Society, for if, with an increasing poor population, there was not provision made for their instruction in religious duties, and churches provided in which they might worship, there would be a vast increase of crime and misery, and much sooner than was anticipated might all the evils Now, the only method that suggests itself of remedying what we certainly ought to take as a great disgrace to our selves, its that of each member of the congregation liberally contributing, according to his ability, to the funds of this Association; so that we may have such a sum placed at the disposal of this Society as will enable us to remove this reproach, and render God's house more worthy of the high and holy purpose for which it is set apart.

Our Parochial Association should indeed be considered as the treasury of our Church, to which every Churchman. much longer, and surely a congregation could not employ a portion of their means better than by securing lands, which might now be had at a very low price, and which would, at no very distant day, be productive of a considerable income. able income. By acting in this way the present congregation would be securing for those who come after them the same advantages which they now possess themselves. a certain part of their clergyman's income secure from all fluctuations which will always, more or less, attend an income which has to be derived directly from a congregation.

Moved by the Reverend Henry C. Cooper, B. A., seconded by Edward C. Hancock, Esq., and Resolved 4. That the Church Society may be properly regarded as a treasury for our free-will offerings; and, even if Christian people do not consider themselves bound by the ancient and scriptural institution of tithes, still it is neither seemly nor consistent that they should do less for God than did the Jews, who gave both free-will

offerings and tithes, though they bad lower privileges and On moving the fourth Resolution, the Rev. H. C. Cooper, observed, that he would confine himself to that part of it which said "that the Church Society might be properly regarded as a treasury for our free-will offerings." He considered it one of the most valuable features of the Society that it furnished a systematic method for calling forth and applying to their proper use the religious offer-ings of the members of the Church. He would endeavour to shew that some such system was absolutely necessary for the preservation of religion and for giving efficiency to the Church; for it was impossible that the gospel could be extensively preached, or religious instruction be adequately provided, or the ordinances of religion be duly observed in any country, unless the people themselves some very suitable and felic gret our inability to report. future and permanent good. He had been thinking on the nature and imperance of the object which had brought them together. Was it to prop up an old antiquated institution, suited to a bygone age and a different form of civilization, but ill adapted to the present, and tottering where the fundamental elements not only of religious polity, but of civil polity, seemed to be still at issue, that the state of religion must depend upon the action of the present, and tottering the state of religion must depend upon the action of the people, but even in the oldest countries—oldest in Christians and power flourished but the state of religion must depend upon the action of the people, but even in the oldest countries—oldest in Christians and power flourished but the state of religion must depend upon the action of the people, but even in the oldest countries—oldest in Christians and power flourished but the commission of the power flourished but the commission of the process of the commission of the power flourished but the commission of the process of the commission of the power flourished but the commission of the process of the commission of the commission of the commission of the process of the commission of the commission of the commission from age? Was it an engine of state policy, to keep the people in ignorance and order, they had met to strengthen and direct? If so, he would have been the last to take part in these proceedings. Or was it to build up the power of a mere sect, or promote a system of religious polity and belief, emanating from man, and stamped with no higher and in the state of religion must depend upon the action of the people, but even in the oldest countries—oldest in Christianity and civilization,—religion had never flourished but in proportion as the people had been disposed to devote a people from man, and stamped with no higher and interesting at every baptized person, and making the people, but even in the oldest countries—oldest in Christianity and civilization,—religion had never flourished but in proportion as the people had been disposed to devote a person. Committees to keep alive a sense of that responsibility which rests upon every member of the Church, to be the committees to keep alive a sense of the Church, to be the committees to keep alive a sense of the Church, to be the committees to keep alive a sense of the Church, to be the committees to keep alive a sense of the Church, to be the committees to keep alive a sense of the Church, to be the committees to keep alive a sense of the Church, to be the committees to keep alive a sense of the Church, to be the committees to keep alive a sense of the church, to be the committees to keep alive a sense of the church and the committees to keep alive a sense of the church and the committees to keep alive a sense of the church and the committees to keep alive a sense of the church and the committees to keep alive a sense of the church and the committees to keep alive a sense of the church and the committees to keep alive a sense of the church and the committees to keep alive a sense of the church and the committees to keep alive a sense of the church and the committees to keep alive a sense of the church and the committees to keep alive a sense of the church and the ch of a mere sect, or promote a system of religious polity and belief, emanating from man, and stamped with no higher authority than mere private opinion, individual judgment, whim, or caprice? If so, the object was not worth contending for, as there were divisions and strife enough already, without creating more. No: they were met to support a society sanctioned by competent ecclesiastical authority, whose object was to promote the interests of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, which was an institution not of man but of God. In coming to this

institution not of man but of God In coming to this but that as a system it was defective, it was not of itself country he found its climate and natural resources quite sufficient; it could not extend itself to meet the wants of equal to, or beyond his expectations, but in the prevalent tone and feeling of society he had been much disappointed. the people; it had no self expanding power. It worked unequally and irregularly in different places; in rural In an old British Colony, warmly attached, as Canada has generally been considered, to the Crown of England, he was not prepared to find such an entire breaking up of modus,-the spiritual wants of the kingdom were growin wants; the tithe depended upon the number of ac parish,—its spiritual necessities upon the number of souls in it. Dissent had appeared first in those portions of the spiritual field to which the culture of the Church did not and could not reach; and it arose not from the inefficiency of Church ministrations, but from the insufficiency of the Church's means and the peculiar character of her endowment. What, he would ask, had been the visible means men as a body had become alive to the duty of free-will offerings. They had seen that there were districts teeming with a population of souls for whose spiritual welfare n provision existed, where sin and vice with all their conmitant miseries prevailed, where irreligion and infidelity held undisputed sway, and where thousands believed in nothing, because they were never instructed to believe. How was this state of things in course of being remedied? Not by state enactments or parliamentary legislation, but by the voluntary and continued efforts of the members of the Church themselves. Some, with a pious generosity unsurpassed in any age, had with their own means built and endowed churches for the perpetual worship of Almighty God, and over the face of the country new churches had sprung up, not few and far between, but to be numbered by tens and twenties, and clergymen had been provided for them, that so the saving truths of the Gospel might be proclaimed in the very highways of infidelity, and virtue and religion be taught even in the bye-ways of vice. When he saw that all this had been done by the ne inquired by what means all this was effected, he found that it was done by the free-will offerings of her people. Churchmen now perceived the duty of self-denial and self-exertion: they had not only recovered the principle of giving, but they had learnt to make it systematic and eral. Later years had witnessed in England the establishment of Church Societies for every purpose connected with the endowment of religion and the moral welfare of the people; Church Societies for national education—Church Societies in almost every Diocese for the cation—Church Societies in almost eve nlargement and repair of old Churches, and for the erec-

a cheerful mind and with no niggard hand; people had learnt to give of their substance to advance the kingdom of God upon earth, therefore a blessing seemed to rest upon their united efforts. And now the Church of England at which we this day publicly trace to Heaven, namely, m home exhibited on an enlarged and widely developed cale a degree of internal energy and usefulness such as

ciple needed in a new country like this, where the Church had but a small state endowment and held that little only by a precarious tenure. The Church here would never this was not now the case. There was more to be feared ie strong, nor religion flourish, nor the waste places from the materializing influences of the age, that the temple and services of God would be brought down to the dead of this portion of the Lord's vineyard be rightly cultiva-vated, until our members here, like their fellow church-

reased exertions to augment those local resources which, in the end, are likely to become our sole dependence.

Rev Sir: The Resolution which has been entrusted to me is expressed in few words, but contains much matter

for serious reflection.

The densely crowded population of the mother country is such that, not withstanding the generous aid of the active and benevolent, very large numbers of the people are without the ministrations of the Gospel. The systematic discouragement of the Church on the part of Legislators who couragement of the Church on the part of Legislators the should protect it, is another circumstance which taxes the internal resources of the Church; and again, those remainder the church is a supplied has sources are crippled by a system of legislation which has severely depressed and impoverished that class of men who are its best supporters—the owners and the tillers of the soil. The "wants of the Church" in Canada must be more particularly wants of the Church" in Canada must be more particularly referred to. The members of the Church in Upper Canada are said, in the authorised returns, to amount to 170,000 and upwards. We have 138 officiating clergymen, perhaps rather more than half the number actually required, even for the population above mentioned. But, Sir, the actual number of souls requiring the ministrations of the Church is nearly double 170,000. The official return has been made incorrect with a view The official return has been made incorrect, with a view to make us appear to be that "miserable minority" which our opponents say we form. Children "five years old and under" are excluded from the census roll of the Church. These children are about 130,000, while the Province is libelled by 60,000 of its inhabitants, being set down as infidels. Of this 190,000 the control of the contro idels. Of this 190,000 there is no doubt but that a very large portion—say at least one half—are either actual members of the Church, or would be were the ministrations of the Church within their reach. Thus, Sir,

we have but one minister to each 2000 people, or there-abouts? And this, too, with all the assistance afforded us by that venerable society in England, whose exertions have been so eminently blessed to the service of the Church, and to which we owe so much. Requiring, then, some three clergy where and to which we owe so much. Requiring, then, some three clergymen where we now have one, and knowing that the stipends of those we have are far too small, we may judge of the "wants of the Church" in Canada—Then, have the people of Canada no power to do anything to remedy this deficiency? Through the Church Sciety the means are placed before us of doing this: we must contribute for the purpose of providing endowments, which shall be beyond the reach of an act of Parliament. The imperative duty on the part of all of us to contribute for the sacred purposes of this society, each according to the the sacred purposes of this society, each according to the best of his ability, is forced on one's attention more and more, looking at the subject in any point of view, whether remembering the

more, looking at the subject in any point of view, whenever remembering the great necessity of the case, the many privileges and bounties we are blessed with, or the probable prospect of our losing the endowments as yet left us.—A Legislature which could pass the recent King's College Bill, would not stop at depriving us of the remnant we possess, and Imperial Parliaments are ready to sanction the acts of Colonial Legislatures, however meanstitutional the acts of Colonial Legislatures, however unconstitutional and wrong. On this point we have had some recent less sons. I say this in no discontented or disaffected spirit, for the religion of Churchmen, fortunately, teaches them under all circumstances to pay due reverence and obe-dience to the powers that be—to "fear God," and "honour the King." It has been well for the country that it is so, and wronged although we are I wronged although we are, I see no reason to be otherwise than hopeful as to the prospects of the Church in Canada. Large means are given, if we will but use them, and our progress is onward. It would seem as if this branch of our Church was to become an abiding proof of the great truth that, not on state favour, or state endowments, or political aid, does her progressive description. political aid, does her prosperity depend, but on the dutiful conduct of her children, and the blessing of God thereon. During the past year we have been threatened with na-During the past year we have been threatened with tional calamity—with extinction of our existence as a part of our glorious empire. Far distant be the day—never may it come—that we shall cease to pray in our churches for our sovereign monarch. But should that time come, even that need not crush or dim the light of the Church—Nations may and myest fall, the Nations may, and must fall; thrones may totter, and powers pass away; but the Church will remain. Unto no nation, power or people did He say, but unto His Church He DID, at the beginning, say, "Lo I am with you alway, even unto the end." But if we, in this colony, a branch of that Church, expect the promised blessing, we must do our Church, expect the promised blessing, we must do out duty in our respective stations, and freely give of those things which have been, of His bounty, so freely given

Moved by W. VYNNE BACON, Esq., seconded by the Reverend W. S. DARLING, and
Resolved 6. That the thanks of this Meeting be given
to the office-bearers of this Association for their faithful
and efficient services; and that they be requested to continue in office during the ensuing year.

Both the movement secondar of this resolution made

Both the mover and seconder of this resolution made

come a contributor to it, and to produce that enlargement of its revenues which it would be difficult, and, in all probability, impracticable to effect in any other

We beg leave to draw the attention of our reader in an especial manner to the advertisement of Mr. Stanton, which appears in another column. The respectability of the parties to whom that gentleman is permitted to make reference, renders any detailed recommendation of him by us unnecessary. We cordially wish him success in his new undertaking.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto has appointed the Rev. John Travers Lewis, A. B., T.C.D., late curate of Newtownbutler, county of Fermanagh, to West Hawkesburyvice the Rev. F. Tremayne, who continues as Travelling Missionary in the District.

THANKSGIVING DAY, -ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. This Church was again well attended in the evening on which occasion the sermon was preached by the Rev J. T. Lewis, who took his text from I. Samuel, XII. 24. "Only fear the Lord and serve Him in truth with all your heart consider what great things he hath done for you."

The Rev. gentleman remarked that a want of gratitude God arises for the most part either from a want of seriousness and thoughtful reflection on divine Providence, or because the blessings and advantages which that Providence bestows are so generally and widely diffused, the first of these causes brings us at once to the consideration of the cause of our Meeting together on an extraordinary occa-sion, on a day of thanksgiving, and a question meets us at the outset. Do special sins call down special judgments, and when those judgments are removed are we justified in endeavouring to ascertain the particular or national sins Church—when he saw carried out by her agency that divinely given sign of the Christian dispensation, that the poor had the Gospel preached to them," and when object for the sneer of the infidel, the dangerous abuse of the fanatic, and the indifference of the cold and formal religionist, but the non-observance of the precept contain in the text may supply an adequate cause for an extraordinary display of Gods' wrath, namely, a want of due consideration of the great things He has done for us." We may not venture to supply the cause why the wrath we may be assured that our sins have separated between of new, besides innumerable local associations for us and our God, and our iniquities baye withholden good special local objects; and for these and kindred purposes contributions and offerings were poured into the treasury of the Church, "not grudgingly or of necessity," but with and deliverances the most important unappreciated and dis-regarded by the unworthy recipients of Gods' favour, may we not without presumption, not as arrogantly fathoming the mysteries of Providence, but humbly confessing out which we this day publicly trace to Heaven, namely, man's

It is in truth an occasion like the present which to, even in its palmiest days. From those facts the conclusion might fairly be drawn, that if the Church of England clusion might fairly be drawn, that if the Church of England could not have attained her present prosperity,—if she could not have become the glorious instrument she now is for carrying the light of Gospel truth into the dark now is for carrying the light of Gospel truth into the darkest and remotest regions of the earth—if she could not have preached the Gospel effectually to her own people within After having considered the second cause of mans ingratishability. After having considered the second cause of mans ingrati-tude and applied that cause to the occasion, the Preacher the limits of the shores of Britain but through this principle of free-will offerings, then much more was this principle of free-will offerings, then much more was this principle of free-will offerings. we may most acceptably to the Almighty, exhibit our gra-titude and prove our love, even by a fearing the Lord and serving Him in truth with all our hearts," and conr cluded by laying before the congregation a few inducements held out by the forbearance we have experienced the warnings we have slighted, and the threatenings we have men at home, were willing to dedicate a portion of their felt, why we should prove to God and man that gratitude, which if truly evinced may stand between the dead and the living and avert the visitation of Gods' future

Twony, Esq., and judgment.

Resolved 5. That the increasing wants of the Church at Mr. Lewis's discourse was well adapted to the occasion.

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